

## The Great War---1046th Day

THE HAVOC WROUGHT BY MINES

## Italians Seize Strongholds In Trentino

Sweep Mountain Passes and Valleys in New Drive

Effort to Seal Outlets to Plains

Cadorna's Operation Aims to Prevent Another Austrian Invasion

London, June 11.—General Cadorna swung his offensive to the Trentino region yesterday and struck the Austrians heavily at widely separated points. Southeast of Trent, which is one of the two important Italian objectives, King Victor's troops surprised the enemy, seized the Agnello Pass and swept forward over nearly the whole of Mount Ortigara, capturing 512 prisoners. On the west side of the Trentino the defending forces were attacked and driven back at the Tonale Pass, the upper Chiese Valley, on the slopes of Dosso Casina and in the Posina Valley.

Except for the capture of Trent, the Italian purpose on this front is fundamentally a defensive one. Since Italy entered the war Cadorna has sought to establish a barrier across the Trentino, which is a tongue of the Tyrol reaching down into Italian territory and giving Austria the crest of the Tyrolean Alps as a boundary.

The menace against Italy was shown by the irruption of the Austrians through the Tonale Pass and the Adige and Sugana valleys in May, 1916, when they swept well down into the Venetian plain before they were halted and thrown back to the defensive positions into which the Italians had driven them earlier in the war. Since then Cadorna has been trying constantly to seal the outlets, though there have been no operations on the scale revealed by the Italian announcement today.

The fall of Trent, to which the Italians are no nearer than they are to Trieste, would establish a wedge up the Adige Valley and form a base from which Cadorna could absorb the whole lower half of the Trentino and destroy its military usefulness to the Austrians. There have been frequent hints from Rome recently that the Austrians contemplated another invasion of Italy through the Trentino, with armies swelled by reinforcements from the Russian front. The series of blows delivered by Cadorna yesterday is evidently in anticipation of such a threat and to render it abortive, as well as a phase of the "psychic warfare" carried out alternately on the Adige and Carso fronts.

6,000-foot Heights Stormed  
The difficulties under which the Italians are fighting may be realized from the heights of the points which they are attacking. The Tonale Pass is 6,100 feet high, and Mount Ortigara, which the Italians occupied yesterday, is 6,224 feet. Here the Italian infantry, after energetic artillery fire, attacked in a mountain storm, accompanied by aircraft which bombed the enemy batteries in the rear. The number of prisoners taken indicates considerable success, as the Austrians' strongholds among the crags are so nearly impregnable that they are seldom held with great forces.

On the remainder of the front there was comparative quiet, though there were Austrian assaults upon the Carso which cost the Italians a number of prisoners.

Equipped for the Journey  
Little Benny was looking at a picture of Elijah going to heaven in a chariot of fire. Pointing to the halo about the prophet's head, Benny exclaimed: "See, mamma, he's carry's an extra tire!"

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This official photograph from the British front shows how an exploded mine has gouged a deep crater in the middle of a cross-roads in France, compelling the pack horses to make a wide detour.

## Entente Envoy in Athens to Settle War Questions

French Senator Jonnart to Decide Disputes of Greek Factions

Paris, June 11.—Senator Jonnart, who has just arrived in Athens, represents not only France, but England and Russia, as high commissioner of the powers protecting Greece. He has plenary authority to deal with the situation.

The principal questions Senator Jonnart will have to settle are whether the neutral zone between the Venetian forces and the royal Greek troops shall be retained without modifications and how to prevent the crops of Thessaly from being monopolized by King Constantine to the detriment of the dissident Greeks.

Senator Jonnart was Minister of Public Works in the Casimir-Perier Cabinet in 1893, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Cabinet of 1913 and for a long time Governor General of Algeria.

## Italians' Seizure of Janina Termed Military Necessity

Washington, June 11.—Occupation of Janina, in Northwestern Greece, near the Albanian frontier, by Italian troops was a "military necessity," according to official dispatches received here today from the Italian government. The occupation was necessary, the dispatches say, to guarantee the stability of conditions in the occupied territory of Albania and to establish a shorter and safer route for Italian transports and supply ships across the Adriatic.

"The occupation of Janina by our troops," the dispatch states, "was inevitable as a military necessity. It serves the double purpose of assuring the stability of the Albanian occupation and secures the establishment of a line of communication across the Adriatic for the support of our troops in Albania and Greece."

"The establishment of this new line of communication makes unnecessary the long, round-about route through the Aegean Sea which our transports and supply ships had to follow heretofore. The new line also serves to cut down the submarine menace to the minimum. Our action in line with operations already carried to fruition by the English and French on Greek territory."

## Sir Alfred Keogh Urges Big Medical Corps in U. S. Army

British Surgeon General Says 10,000 Doctors May Be Needed

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)  
London, May 20.—An urgent plea for an adequate supply of doctors for the new American army was made today by Sir Alfred Keogh, Surgeon General of the British Army, in an interview in which he discussed the important part played by the medical profession in the composition of the gigantic military forces of today. As the man who organized the medical service for the British army of five million soldiers, Sir Alfred is qualified to speak as an expert. Incidentally, he also showed, by turning to baseball for his analogies, that he understands the great American game.

"The new American army," he said, "should take the field as thoroughly prepared as a first class baseball team. To do this it must have sufficient doctors to keep the men in condition. Doctors are as necessary in an army as pinch-hitters in the great American pastime. They are there to repair the damage and revive the sick and wounded, just as the star players at times pull the rest of the team together."

"There is no better medical corps in the world than that of the United States, and you may be sure that the authorities are fully alive to the need for expansion to keep pace with the growing army. But it is hard to make the layman understand this."

"We have 12,000 doctors for our army of five million. Without knowing the proposed strength of the new American army, I should say that 10,000 physicians would be a comfortable margin. We expect great things from America in these matters. She has profited by our experience in nearly three years of modern warfare and this, coupled with her own natural gifts for adaptability and efficiency, should cause her to put into the field the best medical service the world has ever seen."

Temptation in War Times  
"Oht vicar, I beg of you not to mention the 'fires of hell' in your sermon to-day. It would only lead us into temptation during this terrible shortage of coal!"—Le Rire, Paris.

## THE OFFICIAL STATEMENTS

## West Front

DAY STATEMENT.—There was considerable artillery activity on both sides during the night east of Ephepy. Bodies of hostile troops assembling in this area were dispersed by our fire. We made a successful raid last night southwest of La Bassee. Much damage was done to the enemy's trenches and mine galleries and eighteen prisoners were captured.

Parties of our troops also raided German positions east of Vermelles and south of Arras. They inflicted a number of casualties on the enemy.

Our own and the enemy's artillery showed great activity last night south of Ypres. Our line has again been advanced slightly south of Messines.

NIGHT STATEMENT.—Our progress southeast of Messines has continued. Early this morning we captured the enemy's trench system in the neighborhood of La Poterie farm on a front of about a mile, and during the day our troops gained further ground in this area.

In addition to some prisoners, seven German field guns have been captured by us today as a result of these operations.

French  
DAY STATEMENT.—There was rather unusual activity of the artillery on both sides north of the Somme and in the region of Cerny. To the west of this village the enemy attempted a new surprise attack and was repulsed. Patrol encounters occurred near Hill 204 and in the Woerpe. The night was calm on the remainder of the front.

NIGHT STATEMENT.—Two enemy surprise attacks on our small posts near Courcy met with no success. There was intermittent cannonading over the greater part of the front, but in the region of Mont Carnillet there were very active.

BELGIAN COMMUNICATION.—There was lively artillery action last night in the direction of Het Sas, and to-day near Ramscapelle and Het Sas.

German  
Day Statement.—Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht.—In the sector of the Dunes, near Nieuport and east of Ypres, the firing activity yesterday increased considerably in intensity from time to time. The firing also increased toward evening in the battle area east of Wytschate and Messines.

After a vigorous surprise bombardment at night, British companies advanced against our lines west of Hollebeke and Vambeke. They were repulsed. South of the Dunes British attacks during the evening against the pottery west of Warneton failed. On both sides of La Bassee Canal and on the southern bank of the Scarpe our destructive fire yesterday, noon and Monday prevented British attacks in preparation from being carried out.

On the La Bassee-Bethune Road, northeast of Vermelles and near Hulluch enemy reconnoitering advances were repulsed.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince.—On the Chemin-des-Dames, to the west of Cerny, East Prussian and Westphalian thrusting troops broke into the French trenches in a surprise attack and annihilated the occupants, with the exception of those who fled. Our men returned with some prisoners. The lively firing which began here extended to adjacent sectors. Elsewhere the firing remained unimportant.

NIGHT STATEMENT.—On the front in Flanders there has been firing of varying intensity, but without any special fighting activity.

## Italian Front

Italian

DAY STATEMENT.—Throughout the whole of the mountain zone of operations there was more fighting than usual yesterday, especially between the Adige and Brenta rivers. Last night the enemy was driven back and followed up at the Tonale Pass, in the upper Chiese Valley, on the slope of Dosso Casina and in the Posina Valley.

On the Asiago plateau our artillery destroyed the enemy's complex system of defenses at several points. Our infantry attacking during a violent storm in the direction of Mount Zebio and Forno carried the pass of Agnello and captured nearly the whole of Monte Ortigara (6,224 feet high), east of Cima Udine.

This surprise attack, which was strongly pushed home, left 512 prisoners, including seven officers, in our hands.

Our aircraft at the same time, notwithstanding adverse atmospheric conditions, successfully bombed the enemy's areas in the rear and his heavy batteries in the upper valleys of the Asiago and Ansa. All our machines returned safely.

On the remainder of the front there were desultory concentrations of fire on the part of the enemy, to which we replied. On the Carso attacks on our line south of Castagnavizza were completely repelled. We took some prisoners.

## U. S. Sawmill Units To Be Sent to England

370 Massachusetts Men Will Prepare Lumber for Allies' Fortifications

Boston, June 11.—The organization of ten portable sawmill units for service in England has been completed, the Massachusetts committee of public safety announced today. Mobilization of the 370 men, 120 horses and camp equipment is now under way in this city, and it is expected that the units will be ready to sail soon.

It is understood that they will prepare lumber to be used in fortifications for the Allies. Although the men will serve under the direction of the British government, they will go as civilians, will not be enlisted and cannot be used outside of the British Empire.

George S. Lewis, of Holyoke, representing the governors of the New England states, will have direct charge of the men, and Downing P. Brown will be general manager of the units. Of the \$140,000 expended for organization each of the New England states contributed \$12,000, and private subscriptions have brought the amount now in hand to \$104,000, it is said.

## Hindenburg Asks Aid To Win German Peace

Appeals to Army and People for Support

Amsterdam, June 11.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg has telegraphed to the Potsdam Union for a German peace: "I am sure that the army and the people, held together by the strong hand of our gracious Kaiser, will enforce against any power on earth such a peace as Germany desires, so that the present war will not have been fought in vain."

## Italians Report Complete Defeat of Foe on Carso

Counter Attacks Failed to Achieve Any of Austrian Aims

(From The Tribune Bureau)  
Washington, June 11.—An official communication from the Italian government, describing the military situation on the Italo-Austrian front and contradicting the recent claims of the Vienna War Office, was made public here today, follows:  
"The Austrian counter-offensive on

the Carso has been broken at Dosso Fatti and Jamiano, both firmly held by the Italians, who also maintain their positions at the mouth of the Timavo River.

"General Borojevic employed on the Carso alone an additional force of 150,000 soldiers, withdrawn from the Galician front, and 2,000 guns which had been concentrated on this sector with the intention of starting an offensive before the Italians were ready for their move.

"However, the Italian offensive developed with full success, and deprived Borojevic of his formidable defenses on the middle Isanzo and on the Carso, forcing him to limit his action to a counter-offensive, which, though extremely violent, failed to achieve its aims. These aims were two: First, to gain territory, and second, to save the Austrian monarchy from the financial and political disaster which looms upon it on account of the internal conditions of Austria.

"From a military point of view, the plan failed completely. This is admitted even by German papers, which say that the Italian army has revealed it-

self worthy of admiration. The correspondent of the 'Kölnische Zeitung' writes from the Austrian headquarters that during the two years of war the Italian army has displayed wonderful power. He attributes this increased strength to the new organization of the Italian army by means of independent companies of machine guns, which operate independently from the infantry, increasing its efficiency four times. The institution of bodies of bomb throwers is also indicated as a magnificent improvement, while it is admitted that the efficiency of the Italian artillery has been wonderful from the beginning."

## Pacifists Do Civilian Work

The Hague, Netherlands, May 22.—Owing to the increasing number of objectors to military service in Holland, the question has been raised in Parliament whether those who have conscientious objections could not be exempted from military service and be put to compulsory civilian service.

The Minister for War, Major General

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N. Rosboom, has so far declined to commit himself to a definite announcement on the subject, but apparently a strong body of public opinion would favor respect being paid to the scruples of the conscientious anti-militarist if this could be done without thereby putting a premium upon his principles.

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